

The Times-Dispatch
DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.
Business Office.....102 E. Main Street
South Richmond.....1020 Hull Street
Advertising Bureau.....109 N. Sycamore Street
Lynchburg Bureau.....215 Eighth Street
BY MAIL One Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID Year. Mos. Mos. Mo.
Daily with Sunday.....\$6.00 \$2.00 \$1.50
Daily without Sunday.....4.00 2.00 1.50
Sunday edition only.....2.00 1.00 .50
Weekly (Wednesday).....1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—
One Week.
Daily with Sunday.....15 cents
Daily without Sunday.....10 cents
Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 2, 1886, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1911.

THE ELECTION OF SENATORS.
In the opinion of the Columbia Record, "the New York deadlock will greatly accelerate the movement for popular election of Senators." Why should it? The members of the Legislature were fresh from the people. They were chosen by popular election. They represented, presumably, the wishes of the people touching all things affecting the welfare of the people, and for three months, realizing their responsibility to the people from whom they had just come, they manoeuvred for position in their devotion to the people until finally they elected a Senator acceptable to the people and creditable to the State. Besides, South Carolina has been electing its Senators by popular election, and all its State and county officers, as well, and we do not believe that South Carolina has been greatly benefited by the plan. Mr. O'Gorman, this new Senator from New York, is an unknown quantity in the sort of work for which he has been chosen; but, as *the* paper says, "it is for his future career to disclose whether he will render any higher service than some of the nonentities that have been sent to the Senate by popular vote—in South Carolina, for instance."

The Legislature of Maine has passed a direct primary bill which provides for direct vote of the people. Out in Oregon there is a plan by which candidates are selected by the "popular" method, and let Jonathan Bourne be the outcome of this wonderful scheme. If there had been such a plan in Massachusetts, it is claimed that Foss would have prevailed in his fight against Lodge. But the point is this: If the States, each acting independently of the others, and attending to its own affairs in its own way, and with full knowledge of its own circumstances, can devise a plan of popular elections for Governors and Congressmen and Senators satisfactory to itself and careful of its interests, why should there be an amendment of the Federal Constitution to enable them to do what all of them have the so far undisputed right to do and which some of them are already doing and have been doing for years?

OLD DOCTOR DEPEW.
Within the last few days some of the newspapers have been printing a "group" photograph, so to say, of Chauncey Depew and James A. O'Gorman, the old and the new United States Senators from New York. It is a "snapshot" taken in Washington at the first meeting of the two since the breaking of the Albany deadlock, and Dr. Depew is represented in the act of congratulating his successor. Both of them look really as if they were posing for the picture, not as if they were caught at it at all, but were wholly conscious of the artist. People at home and people all over the country are expecting much useful work from the new Senator, his long and honorable career on the bench attesting his reason to expect equally honorable and useful service in legislation.

What we wish to do now, however, is to "speed the parting guest," the inimitable, good-hearted, well-meaning old Doctor Depew. We have known him a long time, and we have never known him to do a mean thing. He was handicapped in his public service by the impression he had made that he was never serious, that he was the dinner companion, that he never failed to see the humorous side of situations, that he was the representative of "the interests" and that he had no concern for the general welfare except as it was involved in the selfish concerns of the party for which he stood. When the Insurance fight was on, he made the mistake of returning certain money that had been paid to him as attorney in the *Nyile* affair, thus giving his critics occasion for much of their hostility to him, whereas he should have said to them something like this: "Yes, I was paid \$20,000 for whatever the amount was for performing certain services. I was entitled to it, and I took the money and I intend to keep it, because it is mine. So far as we know, that is the only act of his life which embarrassed him, him and his friends, and but for that break he could not have been put on the defensive."

Of course, there are occasions of things that could be said against him because of his politics, for he is a Republican, a machine Republican, an "old Guard" Republican, and we have never known anything good in a political sense of a man like that. He was generally on the wrong side of all public questions in which his party had taken position, but when he felt that he had any liberty of action he could see the right and the wrong and often clung to the right. Possessed of talents of unusual order, invariably looking at the bright side of

things, an impressive speaker, a ready debater, an excellent business man, he was far better than many of his political fellows, and having many men laugh in his time he will find much consolation in his retirement in this comforting reflection: "Alas, poor Yorick! A fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy.... Where be your gibes now, your gambols, your songs? Your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table on a roar?"

PRETTY SAFE GUIDES.
Brother E. G. Moseley, Manager and Associate Editor of "The Methodist," the official organ of the Danville District of the Virginia Conference, does not believe that controversial articles "furnish soul food." For this reason he has refrained from publishing in his excellent newspaper the many communications he has received touching the position his paper had taken on the subject of the criticism of the newspapers of the State by the recent Convention of the Anti-Saloon League at Newport News. He could fill the greater part of his space with the communications that have been written to him regarding his temperate review of the conditions, but he believes that his space "can be better used with matter more entertaining as well as helpful to our readers, so we declined to publish any of them."

"When we differ with folks," says Brother Moseley, "we prefer to read for our guidance the Thirteenth Chapter of First Corinthians and Galatians VI. 1, as we think of their faults." There is a great deal of sound philosophy in this view. As all of our readers must know, the chapter in Corinthians to which especial attention is thus directed is that marvelous statement of St. Paul touching the virtue of charity, and the reference in Galatians, as all of our readers must know, is that other appeal of St. Paul in which brethren are exhorted to bear one another's burdens. Brother Moseley appears to have said the last word on this subject, and he has said it remarkably well.

SEPARATING THE RACES.
Mayor Mahool, of Baltimore, has signed the ordinance passed by the City Council of that town providing for the segregation of the races. The ordinance forbids negroes to move into the blocks now totally inhabited by the white people. It does not allow the negroes to have churches or places of amusement in such blocks. It permits white persons and colored persons now living in certain blocks to remain until these blocks shall become either wholly inhabited by negroes or by whites. It is said that the negroes will contest the matter in the Court, but the ordinance has been passed. It represents the sentiment of a large majority of the people of the community, and it will make its way to general acceptance if it shall only be administered with temperance and equity.

It would be a blessed thing for both whites and blacks in this country if some region could be found where negroes might be set apart to work out their own destiny in their own way. We do not know of any better disposition that could be made of the Philippine Islands than to use them for the colonization of the American negroes. The climate would suit them. The country is fertile, and under American protection, they would be able to build up their own civilization.

CHAPLAIN CODEX.
It was a signal honor that the House of Representatives paid on its first day to its beloved chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Coden. Departing from its custom of electing all its officers together, the House took a separate vote on the election of Chaplain Coden and he received the unanimous vote of the lower branch of the American Parliament.

The House chaplain is a Republican, but he received the undivided vote of all the Democrats. He lost his sight from a wound received after three years of gallant service in the Union army, but men who were the gray and the sons of men who were it gladly joined in re-electing Chaplain Coden. When the last Democratic House dissolved and the Republican House came into power sixteen years ago, a Democrat was chaplain. Nevertheless, the Republican majority re-elected him until he laid down the duties of his office. In reciprocation of this graceful act of the Republicans and out of its esteem for Chaplain Coden, the Democratic majority voted to keep him in office, although he is a member of the Republican party.

This constitutes a precedent which ought to be followed always. The office of chaplain is really non-partisan, and should not be one of the spoils of the majority.

In his first prayer under the new House, Chaplain Coden said: "I press, we beseech Thee, each member of this House, with the great responsibility resting upon him, that with high ideal of statesmanship he may give the best that is in him to his country. Let Thy blessing descend upon the Speaker, that with clear perceptions, noble endeavors, and lofty purposes, he may preside over the deliberations of this House with justice and equity and lead to the highest results." This is the prayer of all good citizens of this republic, not merely the petition of a party.

THE BEST LOCAL GOVERNMENT.
This is what the Springfield Republican has to say about the commission plan of municipal government: "That plan has the merit of great simplicity, economy, directness and clear responsibility in the conduct of local government. It is, moreover, the most highly democratic of all the plans suggested, while appearing to be the least so. Although greatly con-

trasting governmental power and responsibility, the people are placed in close and direct control over their whole government, to an extent not reached by any other plan presented."

Commenting on this statement, the Ohio State Journal says that there are in the commission plan simplicity, economy, responsibility and a highly democratic working principle. "The people ought to insist that their city governments should possess these virtues. It is the only way to escape the confusion, complexity, plunder and irresponsibility that the present plan of city government imposes. It is very natural that professional politicians should defend the present plan, for it is in this confusion and irresponsibility that they thrive."

What the people should understand fully is the statement that the commission form of government is "the most highly democratic, while appearing to be the least so." That is strikingly true. Centralization of responsibility is thoroughly democratic. The trend of government in the next decade will be toward establishing a direct personal relation, immediate and specific, between the people and their representatives. That is democratic, and that is the principle of commission government.

MARCHING THROUGH BALTIMORE.
Fifty years ago on the 19th of April the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment marched through the City of Baltimore on its way to the front, which, we believe, it never reached. It did not behave very well, if our recollection is not at fault, on that occasion, but the anniversary is to be celebrated at Lowell, Massachusetts, which city has appropriated \$2,500 for the occasion, and the State Legislature is expected to appropriate \$5,500 more to make the event of greater importance. The Mayor of Baltimore and the Governor of Maryland have been invited to be present. There is to be a military parade made up of United States troops and volunteer militia, the Sons of Veterans, Grand Army Posts and civic organizations. The Spanish War Veterans are to hold their convention at Lowell on April 18-19 and the Colonel has been invited to be present, so that he can take part in the march through Baltimore. We do not know that any special good is to be obtained by such a celebration as this by the survivors of such a body of soldiers as that. To make the occasion realistic, the celebration ought to take place in Baltimore, and not in Lowell.

THE PRESS AND THE PULPIT.
"Advertise your churches in the newspapers and keep in touch with newspaper men" was the advice given to the New England Conference of Methodist Churches at Cambridge, Massachusetts, last Wednesday by the Rev. Dr. Reisner, Pastor of Grace Methodist Church, in New York. "It is a great mistake," said this clergyman, "for some clergymen to keep aloof from newspaper men and refuse to be interviewed. Why, everybody reads the newspapers, and if you want to get your interests before the public you must advertise in this important agency. They will always treat you fairly if you give them reason for doing so. Why, I never could get a congregation in my New York church did I not get the newspapers on my side."

We have often wondered why these two greatest of all the agencies for the encouragement of right conduct should not pull together. The newspapers are preaching every day, preaching to men and women who cannot be reached by the messages from the pulpit, and they should be taken into the confidence of the clergy in every good work.

Last Sunday the Rev. Dr. Jowett, the recently elected pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, preached to an immense congregation. It was his first message. A day or so later he was installed as pastor of this Church, and there were only several hundred people present. But for the New York papers what was said at his installation would not have been known to the community.

DON'T KNOW THE SOUTH.
Lovers of green tea, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune, "will find it impossible to procure their favorite beverage in this country after May 1." Not if the lovers of green tea really want green tea and not the stuff treated with copperas and other solutions that has been sold in this country under this name. Real green tea is made in the United States at the Pinehurst Tea Farm, in Summerville, South Carolina. It is better green tea than has been imported to the United States, and it is not treated with anything to make it green. The people who do not use it are green, but we are not surprised at this, as there are comparatively few North of the Potomac River who know that tea is grown in the United States, that the product is increasing every year and getting better every year. There are millions of people North of the Potomac River who have never been South of that stream. That's the trouble with them, but it is just as well, probably, that some of them do not come South, as they might shove out some of the natives in their rush for the good things that are lying all about us.

SINNED AGAINST.
Andrew Toth was lately liberated from a Pennsylvania prison after he had spent twenty years there for a crime that he did not commit. Evidence discovered two decades after his conviction conclusively affirmed his innocence. This is an impressive illustration of the sin that society can commit against the individual. The State made a mistake, the man suffered terribly, yet when he came out from prison he was a wronged man without redress.

Twenty years of penal servitude, and no recompense for the injustice of it all! No wonder some men are anarchists!

A member of the New York Senate was most affected by this Pennsylvania case, and has introduced a bill into the Legislature amending the pardon law so as to give a man unjustly imprisoned the right to recover damages. This legislator said in offering the bill: "I am advised that whereas one may recover damages from the State for property taken for public use or for injuries to the person or property by reason of the State's negligence, there is no remedy for an innocent person unjustly convicted of a crime and sentenced to a term of imprisonment."

The Hartford Courant is rightly of the opinion that that "due process of the law" which may send an innocent man to prison might reasonably be made broad enough to provide for payment to him of daily wages for the time he is unjustly incarcerated. To this the Springfield Republican adds: "There is no man living who will claim that justice as administered by men never makes a mistake—and society should be ready to pay for the errors. It has every advantage over the wronged individual."

There ought to be on the statute books of every State in the nation a law compensating adequately men who have been unjustly imprisoned. The relation between the individual and society is reciprocal—each owes to the other the duty to do what is fair, just and equitable.

INTO STRANGE HANDS.
Everybody agrees that new settlers are welcome to Virginia, welcome to work here and to enjoy the things that we enjoy and to share the privileges we have, but it must be admitted that we watch with regret the passing of historic homesteads and plantations into alien hands. In a current State exchange we read of the transfer of a colonial house, once inhabited by a Governor of the Old Dominion, to a wealthy Westerner. Somehow, we cannot understand why, the love of money and the lure of lucre can impel Virginians to sell the estates that belonged to their fathers and their fathers' fathers. Perhaps it is a vain desire, but would not it be finer if these old places remained in the hands of those to whom they have been handed down from generation to generation?

The old Madison Square Garden in New York City has been sold to a company, and is to be torn down and in its place five modern skyscrapers are to be erected. The Garden has never been profitable. It was opened in 1890, and is said to have been operated at a loss nearly every year since it was finished. It covers a great deal of ground. It has been used for many purposes. It is the largest place of assembly in New York City, but it was so big that it did not pay, and it had to go.

According to the Manassas Democrat, the students of Eastern College are debating the prohibition by law of the wearing of harem skirts. We are shocked to see that a young man named Mather is defending the negative. Surely he is no kin to old Cotton Mather, the destroyer of witches.

Brother Berkeley, of the Farmville Herald, says that the State Normal School girls assert that "men are such helpless things; they can't even fall in love without a good bit of assistance." Moreover, says our contemporary, "A son of a gun has added that the assistance is always at ready command."

If this be true, then we say to the men folk of Farmville: "O fortunatum nimium, si sua bona norint!"

The Valley Virginian was in smoking ruins just a year ago, but it is now better and braver than ever before.

Why does not Commander-in-Chief Coleman Lightning Bleasie by virtue of his authority and as an act of military necessity free all the criminals in the Palmetto State?

The municipal administration of Chicago is described as "the government of Hinky Dink, by Hinky Dink, and for Hinky Dink." In other words, it is thoroughly Lormerized.

Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, is not so unwise after all. He says: "I know less about woman than about any other subject on earth." So does every other man.

Voice of the People
The Negro Not Ungrateful.
To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please allow me space in your valuable journal to reply to a communication which appeared in your issue of the 21st of January under the heading of the "Ingratitude of the Black Man," and over the name of G. Harrington Moseley. The writer charges the negroes of this country with ingratitude, and quotes Dr. Thomas Nelson Page as saying, "The negro has been a savage and a cannibal, but he has never been a civilized man, the only civilization that he has had since the dawn of history." I have lived in the South all my life, but have never before heard any one seriously charge the negro with ingratitude. As to myself personally, I have buried in South Carolina a young white man, a Confederate soldier, who imported to me when we were both boys, the rudiments of an education, and was otherwise kind to me, and another, a man of that time, who had been a Presbyterian minister, taught me to know the true and living God. These two were white men, slaveholders, and I was a colored man, but because they were kind to me I love them, and I love the negroes who are amongst the brightest members of my past and present life. I give a like example to the Southern white people, have borne witness to the grateful disposition of the negro race, and some have even talked of erecting a monument

in memory of the faithfulness of the slaves during the War Between the States.

To civilization, ancient and sacred history corroborate each other as to the ancient civilization of the negro. The passages from the Bible might be cited, but let the two following, one from the Old and the other from the New Testament, suffice: Chron. 1:25-26, and Acts 13:16-17. The University Encyclopedia, page 225, says: "In sacred history Ethiopia is mentioned as a powerful military kingdom." Gladden, who died from the twenty-second century B. C. to the third century A. D., not only mentions the negro as a powerful military kingdom, but also as a powerful nation, and records that as being applied or directed to any agricultural or utilitarian objects. And Herodotus states that the negroes of the Egyptian Kings were Ethiopians.

O. M. STEWARD, SR.
Richmond.

George Wythe and John Marshall. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Last night, having afforded your readers much pleasure to have read the very handsome editorial in The Times-Dispatch of last Sunday on George Wythe, the great jurist, statesman and lawyer, I am so beautifully said: "Shall we then so feebly taper behind the brightness of his memory?" It was to compare the dull dawning of the morning to the intrinsic beauty of the dawn.

With all deference, however, I cannot subscribe to the intimation or suggestion contained in the editorial that the teachings of Marshall, as Chief Justice of the United States, were inspired by the teachings of Wythe, as Chief Justice of the State of Virginia. Marshall studied law. It is true that with Marshall, Madison, Randolph and Pendleton the incomparable chancellor and jurist was a devoted advocate of the adoption of the Constitution as against Henry and other advocates of State sovereignty. Henry opposed its adoption, but it is hardly fair on that ground to class him with the seceders. The interpreters of the Constitution, for there were not a few, belonged to the strict construction school of politics and jurisprudence. It is also true that Mr. Wythe's enunciation of the power of a court to declare an act of the Legislature unconstitutional, an act of the Chief Justice Marshall in the great case of *Marbury vs. Madison*, to which you refer, was not without precedent. Marshall had no special reference to the interpretation of the Constitution; the principles of the State and Federal courts alike. Nor was it a novel idea that Marshall studied law under Wythe, a slight indication even that Wythe, the great jurist, was a student of Marshall, for Jefferson was his pupil and law student also, and friend; yet Jefferson regarded Marshall as one of the most dangerous enemies of the constitution, and their views of that instrument were as divergent as the two poles.

On the other hand, as is affirmatively stated by Mr. Wythe's disparaging and dissenting interpretation of the Constitution, Mr. Marshall, in a very able lecture before the University of Michigan in 1859, refers to this historical fact. He says: "In 1785 the ratification of the Constitution by the States, both for its commercial features and for its alleged unconstitutionality, it was so odious to Marshall, that the friends of Marshall who, again being elected to his own office, urged him for the sake of his own influence, if not his personal safety, to be silent on the subject. Marshall, however, adopted by a public meeting in Richmond, declaring that he would not be silent on the subject, and to the indignity, injurious to the interests, dangerous to the security, and repugnant to the Constitution of the United States." It is true that Marshall, in the Legislature, compelled his opponents to abandon their objections to the constitution, and that he was an overwhelming argument, which gave him great fame at the time, but we do not think that he abandoned his opinion.

As a Virginian, at one time belonging to the "defunct" school of strict constructionists in politics, I much prefer to think of the pure and able and able chief of this Commonwealth and country as being a member of that class of constitutional interpreters, although they are now in disrepute. But the Chancellor Marshall, of the Supreme Court, was not a Virginian, and his theory of constitutional interpretation, as he has been called, shall public opinion on that proposition.

As a Virginian, at one time belonging to the "defunct" school of strict constructionists in politics, I much prefer to think of the pure and able and able chief of this Commonwealth and country as being a member of that class of constitutional interpreters, although they are now in disrepute. But the Chancellor Marshall, of the Supreme Court, was not a Virginian, and his theory of constitutional interpretation, as he has been called, shall public opinion on that proposition.

As a Virginian, at one time belonging to the "defunct" school of strict constructionists in politics, I much prefer to think of the pure and able and able chief of this Commonwealth and country as being a member of that class of constitutional interpreters, although they are now in disrepute. But the Chancellor Marshall, of the Supreme Court, was not a Virginian, and his theory of constitutional interpretation, as he has been called, shall public opinion on that proposition.

Lee and Pickett.
[The following letter is a new chapter to the controversy concerning the military relations of Generals Lee and Pickett.]
Colonel John S. Mosby:
Dear Sir—I enclose a clipping from the Times-Dispatch of yesterday, which undertakes to disprove your recent statement concerning the military relations of General Pickett to the retreat to Appomattox.

Colonel Venable, who was my brother-in-law, several years before his death gave me an account of this affair, in which he was a participant. I think it was a very interesting story, and I thought that General Lee, seeing General Pickett, General Anderson, of South Carolina, by becoming involved in such a struggle, and then commanded Colonel Venable to order an order of the army, which was done immediately.

Appomattox, when General Lee saw General Pickett mingling with Confederate officers there, he was very much surprised, and said: "What is that man doing here? If this statement can be of any service to you, I am very glad to make it."

Respectfully,
PAUL C. VENABLE
Farmville.

Marshall's Neglected Grave.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Now that the City Council has agreed to erect a monument to John Marshall, I beg leave to suggest that the same association take charge of the "grave" of the great jurist and statesman, who lived and died in this city.

Some years ago the Mayor of Rochester, N. Y., called on me to take the body of the great jurist, Chief Justice Marshall, but the condition of the grave was so bad that I was obliged to leave it to the care of the City of Rochester. I beg leave to suggest that the same association take charge of the "grave" of the great jurist and statesman, who lived and died in this city.

W. M. L. ZIMMERMAN
Richmond.

Sonnet—To Thomas Jefferson.
Shall men remember thee for that thou
Or Time recall who lived an honored life;
Who sought the truth, and scattered it
And serving well the State in legal strife?

Wise with the wisdom of an older age,
He molded with his pen a Nation new,
And placed the sceptre in the people's gauge,
And prayed for knowledge, and a higher view.

What needs an epitaph for him who gave
His heart to illuminate his time?
His best (that plumed conqueror of the grave),
A polished thought, a chiseled stone,
A rhyme.

So, in thy mountain grave thou mind'st
The Government, and men will not forget.
EDMOND FONTAINE
Charlottesville, Va. April 6.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure
The Only Baking Powder Made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.
Safeguards the food against alum.
Chemists' tests have shown that a part of the alum from biscuit made with an alum baking powder passes into the stomach, and that digestion is retarded thereby.
Read the label and make sure that your baking powder is not made from alum.

Daily Queries and Answers

Slave Liberation Under Constitution.
1. Is it not true that the negroes were not freed according to the Constitution until the vote was taken on the 13th of March, 1862?
2. Is it not true that the Primitive Baptist and Hard-Shell Baptists are one and the same?
3. Is it not true that the emancipation of the slaves was an act of military necessity ordered by President Lincoln, and that the negroes were not freed until the war was over?
4. Is it not true that the negroes were not freed until the war was over?
5. Is it not true that the negroes were not freed until the war was over?

Oath of Hippocrates.
What was the famous oath of Hippocrates, the physician?
The oath of Hippocrates, long the pattern of a physician's obligation, ran as follows:
"I swear by Apollo, the physician, and Aesculapius, and I call Hygieia and Panacea and all the gods to witness that to the best of my power and judgment the solemn vow which I now make, I will keep, and I will not let the master who taught me the art of medicine, his children I will consider as my brothers, and teach them my profession without fee or reward. I will admit to my lectures and discourses my own sons, my master's sons and those of my friends."

Height of Lookout Mountain.
Kindly tell me the height of Lookout Mountain at Chattanooga, Tenn.
A. SUBSCRIBER.
Two thousand and three hundred feet.

Denominational Question.
1. Which is the most religious sect: Methodist, Baptist or Presbyterian?
2. Were Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams Baptists?
1. The Presbyterian.
2. Yes.

WILL FURNISH PALMS TO ROMAN CHURCHES

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY.
O-MORROW being Palm Sunday, the Barons Breaux will, in accordance with time honored custom, erect a cross on the summit of the Vatican, the adjoining cathedral of St. Peter, and all the other Basilicas and churches in Rome, for distribution to Catholics after consecration. The erection of the cross, which has remained in existence, without being in any way impaired by the altered fortunes of the church, nor by the depredations of its temporal sovereignty.

The circumstance of its grant by Sixtus V. is a curious one, and its origin is connected with the immense Egyptian obelisk, which now figures in the centre of the square in front of St. Peter's. The obelisk, the positive expedient of hauling it into its vertical position by means of ropes. As it was feared that the slightest sound might excite the populace, a Papal edict was issued forbidding any one to speak under the pain of death, the work of hauling the obelisk to its present position, therefore, went on in perfect silence, in the presence of Pope Sixtus, of the obelisk, which was brought to its present position by the ropes, which were then quickly brought to the obelisk into place. Breaux had been ordered to erect the cross, and the command of silence. But instead of being put to death, he received from Pope Sixtus V. for himself and his descendants in perpetuity, the privilege of furnishing all the palms used in the Roman churches on Palm Sunday.

King George will, I hear, take advantage of his visit with Queen Mary to India next December to bestow the Order of the Kalai-Hind upon several persons, and one of the last of these efforts at proselytism among his Indian subjects, but in recognition of the humanity which they have shown in connection with the plague, which still causes many tens of thousands of deaths every year in the East. It is already known that the census taken on Sunday last throughout the length and breadth of the Kingdom of India, 12,000,000 in India alone since the last counting of the people, just a decade ago.

The work done by these American missionaries in the way of medical attention and education is beyond all praise, and in one of the last speeches delivered by Lord Harris before completing his term as Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, he gave a population of over 20,000,000, there was an eloquent tribute to the American missions. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, who has been in India for the last hundred years, and he went on to express his gratitude to the American people for the help they have given to the cause of education in India. It is the fact that throughout the past century American missionaries have been foremost in civilizing the people of British India, since Adoniram Judson went out to Serampore and Burma, and Hall and Moffat, defied the Calcutta, were welcomed by Sir Evan Nepean, Governor of Bombay, in 1812. At least two American missionaries have already been created Knights of the Order of St. Michael, and the Queen Victoria bestowed it upon the Rev. Dr. Hume, who was stationed at Ahmednagar, on the recommendation of her Majesty, Lord Curzon, and King Edward likewise conferred it upon an American missionary, whose name does not at the moment occur to me.

Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, who made such a bitter attack on his brother General, Sir Evelyn Baring, the day in the House of Commons, was

of RICHMOND